

Digital Citizenship Vocabulary

1. Signature: A personalized text always added at the bottom of an email message (for you, it's your name and graduation year)
2. Digital citizen: A person connected to a community, related to electronic and computerized technology, who is entitled to the rights and privileges of it.
3. Rights: As a digital citizen, you get to access and participate online and with technology. There is psychological, physical, and intellectual property safety with free speech.
4. Responsibility: You must be respectful of yourself and others. Be civil while protecting the rights and property of members in the community.
5. Digital access: The availability a person has to technology
6. Digital divide: social differences in access to and use of digital equipment and services, like computers, and the ability to access the internet
7. Digital footprint: the trail of 'electronic breadcrumbs' you leave behind when you use the internet. It can include the websites you visit, the photos you upload and your interactions with other people on social networks.
8. Invisible audience: Unknown or unanticipated people who can see you information posted about you online
9. Media: A means to communicate that reaches or influences people. It is a representation of reality.
10. Wiki: a website that allows collaborative editing of its content and structure by its users.
11. Social comparison: Comparing your life to others' social media posts and feel like your life is worse
12. Emotional contagion: Feeling the emotions of what you think someone else feels (positive or negatively). When you see a picture or video, it affects your mood
13. High-risk post: Content that promotes easy access to inappropriate content such as weapons, violence, bullying, or danger
14. De-escalation: Help resolve a conflict by lessening the intensity or strength of a problem
15. Oversharing: Sharing something you regret later (too personal, said in emotional state, detailed)
16. Affinity group: A group of people linked by a common interest or purpose

17. Curate: select, organize, and present (online content, information, etc.); your media footprint is curated for a particular effect
18. Grandma test: If you wouldn't send it to a grandma, it's probably not safe to post online
19. Harass: Continued unwanted and annoying actions of one party or a group based on a characteristic (physical, emotional, cultural)
20. Trolling: Creating conflict on the Internet by starting fights or upsetting people by posting inciting or off-topic messages in an online community.
21. Cyberbully: the electronic posting of mean-spirited messages about a person (such as a student) often done anonymously and often an abuse of power to humiliate or intimidate
22. Bystander: A person who is present at an event or incident but does not take part
23. Upstander: A person who speaks or acts in support of an individual or cause, especially someone who steps in on behalf of a person being attacked or bullied.
24. Hate speech: Communication that attacks, threatens, or insults a person or group on the basis of national origin, ethnicity, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or disability
25. Debunk: To expose falseness or incorrect statements
26. Ally: Someone who speaks out for someone else or takes actions that are supportive of someone else
27. Curiosity gap: The desire people have to figure out missing information
28. Clickbait: An image or headline that tries to get you to click on it, usually for advertising purposes
29. Identity theft: a type of crime in which your private information is stolen and used for criminal activity
30. Phishing: when someone poses as an institution, like a bank or school, and sends you a personalized message asking you to provide private information
31. Shortened URL: a web address that has been condensed and which could mislead an user into going into a risky website (Check for this in messages!)
32. Malware: "Malicious (do harm) software" designed to cause damage to a computer or network
33. Spam: Using messaging systems to send messages to large numbers of people for advertising or unwanted messages
34. Hacker: a person who uses computers to gain unauthorized access to data.

35. Firewall: A program that shields a computer from scams and tricks
36. Data: Facts and statistics collected together to be used for different purposes
37. Cookies: Small text files stored on a computer that keep track of what a person does on a website
38. Targeted advertising: When apps or websites use information they have collected about you to show you certain types of advertisements
39. Demographics: Splitting a larger group into subgroups based on things like age, gender, race, geography, income
40. Reliability: to be relied on or depended on, as for accuracy, honesty, or achievement
41. Authority: Does the author(s) have expertise or experience for writing information
42. Relevance: Concept/idea/purpose is connected to another topic in a clear way